

FOR PUBLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
DIVISION OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN

UNLIMITED HOLDINGS, INC.)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	Civil No. 2005-46
v.)	
)	
BERTRAM YACHT, INC., FERETTI)	
GROUP USA, INC., FERRETTI)	
S.p.A., and CCP, INC., d/b/a)	
COOK COMPOSITES POLYMERS,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

ATTORNEYS:

Lee J. Rohn, Esq.
St. Croix, U.S.V.I.
For the plaintiff,

Gregory H. Hodges, Esq.
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.
For the plaintiff,

John H. Benham, Esq.
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*For the defendants, Bertram Yachts, Inc., Ferretti Group
USA, Inc., and Ferretti S.p.A., Inc.,*

Karin A. Bentz, Esq.
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.
*For the defendant CPP, Inc., d/b/a/ Cook Composites
Polymers.*

MEMORANDUM OPINION

GÓMEZ, C.J.

Before the Court is the motion of defendant Ferretti SpA ("Ferretti") to dismiss the second amended complaint of Unlimited Holdings, Inc. ("Unlimited") for lack of personal jurisdiction.

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Alternatively, Ferretti moves to quash the service of process in this matter as insufficient. Ferretti has also filed separate motions to strike the second amended complaint, and to dismiss the matter for insufficient service of process. For the reasons stated below, the Court will grant Ferretti's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction.

I. FACTS

Unlimited is a Virgin Islands corporation, with its principal place of business in the Virgin Islands. Ferretti is an Italian corporation, with its principal place of business in Forli, Italy.

In 2001, Unlimited bought a new Bertram Model 510 Motor Yacht, Hull Identification No. BERN2927G102, (the "Yacht") for over \$1,000,000 from Industrial Marine Services, Inc., a dealer authorized by Bertram to sell its products. A gelcoat called ARMORCOTE 951WJ188 (the "Gelcoat") was used in the production of the Yacht.

In summer, 2002, Unlimited began to notice "lines, cracks, and changes in the color of the [G]elcoat throughout the entire vessel, as well as movement in the window areas." (Compl. at ¶ 16).

On March 22, 2005, Unlimited filed this action against Bertram Yacht, Inc. ("Bertram") and Ferretti Group USA, Inc.

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("Ferretti USA"), United States distributor for yachts manufactured by the Italian yacht manufacturer, Ferretti S.p.A. ("Ferretti"). Both Bertram and Ferretti USA are wholly owned subsidiaries of Ferretti. "Ferretti manufactures all of its yachts in the shipyards of Cattolica, Forli and San Giovanni in Marignano, Italy. Ferretti does not manufacture any Bertram Yachts" (Cannatelli Aff. ¶ 5, July 14, 2007.)

After obtaining leave from the Court on September 8, 2006, Unlimited filed an eight-count first amended complaint, which joined CPP and Ferretti as defendants. Counts One and Two allege breaches of express and implied warranties against Bertram, Ferretti, and Ferretti USA. Count Three states that Bertram, Ferretti, and Ferretti USA breached covenants of good faith and fair dealing in the performance of their product support, service, and warranty obligations. In Count Four, Unlimited, as a claimed third-party beneficiary, seeks damages against CPP for breach of an express warranty CPP made to Bertram that the Gelcoat met all applicable specifications and contained the highest quality materials. In Count Five, Unlimited, again as a claimed third-party beneficiary, seeks damages from CPP for breach of an implied warranty CPP made to Bertram that the Gelcoat was of merchantable quality and safe for its intended use. Count Six asserts a breach of contract claim against

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Bertram, Ferretti, and Ferretti USA. Count Seven alleges a claim for negligence against CPP. Count Eight claims abuse or misuse of process against Bertram, Ferretti, and Ferretti USA.

After filing its first amended complaint, Unlimited moved for the appointment of a special process server for Ferretti. On June 21, 2007, the United States Magistrate Judge appointed a special process server "to effect service of process on the Defendant Ferretti SpA in Italy in accordance with the Hague Convention and international law." (Order, June 21, 2007.)

On August 7, 2007, the Magistrate Judge entered an order allowing Unlimited leave to file a second amended complaint (the "Complaint") to add as a defendant CAMM s.r.l. ("CAMM"), which Unlimited holds responsible for the application of the Gelcoat. The order also allotted to Unlimited a thirty-day period within which to further amend the proposed Complaint to meet the heightened pleading requirement for fraud claims under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b).¹

Ferretti now moves to quash service of the Complaint, to strike the Complaint from the record, and to dismiss the matter for lack of personal jurisdiction.

¹ Rule 9(b) provides: "In alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake" Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) (2007).

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II. DISCUSSION

A. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2)

Once a defendant has moved to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) ("Rule 12(b)(2)"), the plaintiff bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that jurisdiction is proper. See *Dayhoff, Inc. v. H.J. Heinz Co.*, 86 F.3d 1287, 1302 (3d Cir. 1996). "[W]hen the court does not hold an evidentiary hearing on the motion to dismiss, the plaintiff need only establish a *prima facie* case of personal jurisdiction and the plaintiff is entitled to have its allegations taken as true and all factual disputes drawn in its favor." *Miller Yacht Sales, Inc. v. Smith*, 384 F.3d 93, 97 (3d Cir. 2004); see also *O'Connor v. Sandy Lane Hotel Co., Ltd.*, 496 F.3d 312, 317 (3d Cir. 2007) (explaining that, because the district court did not conduct a hearing on the Rule 12(b)(2) motion, the plaintiff was only required to make a *prima facie* showing of personal jurisdiction).

To make a *prima facie* showing of personal jurisdiction, the plaintiff must "establish[] with reasonable particularity sufficient contacts between the defendant and the forum state." *Mellon Bank (East) PSFS, Nat. Ass'n v. Farino*, 960 F.2d 1217, 1223 (3d Cir. 1992).

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A Rule 12(b)(2) motion . . . is inherently a matter which requires resolution of factual issues outside the pleadings, i.e. whether in personam jurisdiction actually lies. Once the defense has been raised, then the plaintiff must sustain its burden of proof in establishing jurisdictional facts through sworn affidavits or other competent evidence. . . . [A]t no point may a plaintiff rely on the bare pleadings alone in order to withstand a defendant's Rule 12(b)(2) motion to dismiss for lack of in personam jurisdiction. Once the motion is made, plaintiff must respond with actual proofs, not mere allegations.

Time Share Vacation Club v. Atlantic Resorts, Ltd., 735 F.2d 61, 66 n.9 (3d Cir. 1984)); *Patterson by Patterson v. F.B.I.*, 893 F.2d 595, 604 (3d Cir. 1990); see also *United States v. Swiss Am. Bank, Ltd.*, 274 F.3d 610, 619 (1st Cir. 2001) ("The *prima facie* showing must be based upon evidence of specific facts set forth in the record ... [and] go beyond the pleadings and make affirmative proof") (internal quotations omitted); *Meier ex rel. Meier v. Sun Intern. Hotels, Ltd.*, 288 F.3d 1264, 1269 (11th Cir. 2002) ("A *prima facie* case is established if the plaintiff presents enough evidence to withstand a motion for directed verdict") (internal quotations omitted).

Generally, the Court follows a two-step analysis to determine if personal jurisdiction is proper: (1) whether jurisdiction is authorized by the forum's long-arm statute and (2) whether the exercise of personal jurisdiction over the defendant would comport with due process under the United States Constitution, which requires that the defendants have certain

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minimum contacts with the forum. *Unlimited Holdings, Inc. v. Bertram Yacht, Inc.*, 48 V.I. 941, 944 (D.V.I. 2007); see also *Fin. Trust Co. v. Citibank, N.A.*, 268 F. Supp. 2d 561, 566 (D.V.I. 2003) (citing *Int'l Shoe v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 90 L.Ed. 95, 66 S.Ct. 154 (1945)).

1. Long-Arm Statute

Title 5, section 4903 of the Virgin Islands Code ("Section 4903," or the "long-arm statute") provides:

(a) A court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a person, who acts directly or by an agent, as to a claim for relief arising from the person[]

- (1) transacting any business in this territory;
- (2) contracting to supply services or things in this territory;
- (3) causing tortious injury by an act or omission in this territory;
- (4) causing tortious injury in this territory by an act or omission outside this territory if he regularly does or solicits business, or engages in any other persistent course of conduct, or derives substantial revenue from goods used or consumed or services rendered, in this territory;
- (5) having an interest in, using, or possessing real property in this territory; or
- (6) contracting to insure any person, property, or risk located within this territory at the time of contracting.
- (7) causing a woman to conceive a child, or conceiving or giving birth to a child; or

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(8) abandoning a minor in this Territory.

V.I. CODE ANN. tit. 5. § 4903(a)(1)-(2) (1997). This Court has interpreted the statute to apply as widely as constitutional requirements permit. *See Urgent v. Tech. Assistance Bureau, Inc.*, 255 F. Supp. 2d 532, 534-36 (D.V.I. 2003) ("[T]he Virgin Islands' Legislature likely intended the reach of the Virgin Islands' long-arm statute to be coextensive with the exercise of personal jurisdiction permitted by the due process clause."); *see also Unlimited Holdings, Inc.*, 48 V.I. at 945 (noting the parallel between the long-arm statute and the due process requirements of the constitution).

2. Due Process Requirements

Due process requires that a foreign defendant have minimum contacts with the forum state in order for the Court to exercise personal jurisdiction over that defendant. *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 474, 105 S.Ct. 2174, 85 L.Ed.2d 528 (1985). Under this standard, "jurisdiction is proper if the defendant has taken 'action . . . purposefully directed toward the forum State.'" *Pinker v. Roche Holdings, Ltd.*, 292 F.3d 361, 370 (3d Cir. 2002) (quoting *Asahi Metal Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Super. Ct. of Cal.*, 480 U.S. 102, 112, 107 S.Ct. 1026, 94 L.Ed.2d 92 (1987)).

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III. ANALYSIS

Because Ferretti has raised the issue, Unlimited bears the burden of establishing this Court's personal jurisdiction over Ferretti. *See Dayhoff*, 86 F.3d at 1302.

A. **Personal Jurisdiction over Ferretti**

To state a *prima facie* case of personal jurisdiction over Ferretti, Unlimited must establish with reasonable particularity that Ferretti falls within the provisions of the Virgin Islands long-arm statute, and that the requirements of due process are satisfied. *See Unlimited Holdings, Inc.*, 48 V.I. at 945; *Fin. Trust Co.*, 268 F. Supp. 2d at 566.

Ferretti is not a resident of the Virgin Islands. Neither Ferretti or any of its subsidiaries is authorized to do business in the territory. Ferretti does not maintain any offices, post office boxes, or bank accounts in the Virgin Islands. It has no distributors, agents, or officers in the territory. Ferretti "does not directly advertise in, solicit business in, or make any direct sales of any of its yachts, or otherwise directly conduct any business in the Virgin Islands." (Cannatelli Aff. at ¶ 11.) Unlimited has not alleged that any of Ferretti's principals or agents have ever traveled to the Virgin Islands for business purposes.

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Rather, Unlimited contends that personal jurisdiction over Ferretti is proper under sections (a)(1) and (a)(2) of the long-arm statute ("Section(a)(1)" and "Section (a)(2)," respectively). Section (a)(1) applies to entities "transacting business" in the territory. See 5 V.I.C. § 4903(a)(1). "Transacting business is a term of art which means less than doing business but more than performing some inconsequential act within a jurisdiction. . . . [T]ransacting business requires a defendant to engage in some type of purposeful activity within the territory." *Hendrickson v. Reg O Co.*, 17 V.I. 457, 462-63 (D.V.I. 1980) *aff'd*, 657 F.2d 9 (3d Cir. 1981). To fall within Section(a)(2), "all that is required by a literal interpretation of the statutory language is that the contract be performed in the Virgin Islands and that the cause of action arise out of the contract." *Godfrey v. Int'l Moving Consultants, Inc.*, 18 V.I. 60, 68 (D.V.I. 1980).

Unlimited asserts that Ferretti transacted business in the Virgin Islands through Bertram. Specifically, it claims Bertram's website, which is accessible through Ferretti's website, creates sufficient internet contacts with the Virgin Islands to support this Court's personal jurisdiction over Ferretti.

In *Toys "R" Us, Inc. v. Step Two, S.A.*, 318 F.3d 446 (3d Cir. 2003), the United States Court of Appeals for the Third

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Circuit outlined the standard for determining whether internet contacts are a sufficient basis for asserting personal jurisdiction over a defendant:

[T]he mere operation of a commercially interactive website should not subject the operator to jurisdiction anywhere in the world. Rather, there must be evidence that the defendant "purposefully availed" itself of conducting activity in the forum state by directly targeting its website to the state, knowingly interacting with residents of the forum state via its web site or through sufficient other related contacts.

Id. at 454; see also *ALS Scan v. Digital Serv. Consultants, Inc.*, 293 F.3d 707, 714 (4th Cir. 2002) ("[S]pecific jurisdiction in the [i]nternet context may be based only on an out-of-state person's [i]nternet activity directed at [a state] and causing injury that gives rise to a potential claim cognizable in [that state]"); *Cybersell, Inc. v. Cybersell, Inc.*, 130 F.3d 414, 418 (9th Cir. 1997) (explaining that the exercise of personal jurisdiction requires "something more" than internet advertising "to indicate that the defendant purposefully (albeit electronically) directed his activity in a substantial way to the forum state"); *CompuServe, Inc. v. Patterson*, 89 F.3d 1257, 1264-69 (6th Cir. 1996) (finding that personal jurisdiction was proper based on the defendant's website); *Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.*, 952 F. Supp. 1119, 1124 (W.D. Pa. 1997) ("[T]he exercise of jurisdiction is determined by examining the level of

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interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information that occurs on the [website].").

"A defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of acting in a state through its website if the website is interactive to a degree that reveals specifically intended interaction with residents of the state." *Neogen Corp. v. Neo Gen Screening, Inc.*, 282 F.3d 883, 890 (6th Cir. 2002).

"[N]on-internet contacts such as serial business trips to the forum state, telephone and fax communications directed to the forum state, purchase contracts with forum state residents, contracts that apply the law of the forum state, and advertisements in local newspapers" may constitute evidence that the defendant purposefully availed itself of conducting activity in the forum state. *Toys "R" Us, Inc.*, 318 F.3d at 454.

The Complaint in this matter does not allege that Ferretti ever transacted business, contracted to supply goods or services, regularly solicited business, engaged in any other persistent course of conduct, or derived substantial revenue from goods used or services rendered in the Virgin Islands. Rather, Unlimited claims in its opposition to the instant motion that Virgin Islands residents can request that a Bertram brochure be mailed to them by typing their addresses into a form on the Bertram website, which is accessible through a link on Ferretti's

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website. That potential internet contact, Unlimited contends, is sufficient to justify this Court's personal jurisdiction over Ferretti. However, Unlimited has offered absolutely no legally competent evidence in support of that contention. Nor has Unlimited submitted any affidavits or other evidence to support a finding of personal jurisdiction over Ferretti based on non-internet contacts. Unlimited has not shown that Ferretti purposefully availed itself of doing business with the Virgin Islands, through the internet or any other means.

Accordingly, Unlimited has failed to establish this Court's personal jurisdiction over Ferretti. *See, e.g., Toys "R" Us, Inc.* 318 F.3d at 454 (holding that the defendant's website was insufficient to show purposeful availment because, "while commercial and interactive, [did] not appear to have been designed or intended to reach customers in [the forum state]"); *Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinea v. Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 651 F.2d 877, 886 (3d Cir. 1981) (holding that the district court lacked personal jurisdiction over the defendant companies because "[t]he record discloses no evidence that these companies deliberately availed themselves of the privilege of doing business within the state, or indeed that they had any contacts that would justify a reasonable expectation of being haled into court there."); *Kressen v. Federal Ins. Co.*, 122 F. Supp. 2d 582, 585-68 (D.V.I.

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2000) (granting the defendant's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction because the complaint did not allege "that any of [the defendant's] conduct, about which Plaintiff complains, took place in the territory or had any territorial connection," nor did the plaintiffs present any evidence to support personal jurisdiction); *Cybersell, Inc.*, 130 F.3d at 419-20 ("declining to find personal jurisdiction where, *inter alia*, the defendant "did nothing to encourage people in Arizona to access its site").²

B. Alter-Ego Theory

Unlimited also claims that Ferretti is the alter-ego of Bertram, and that Ferretti is subject to personal jurisdiction in the Virgin Islands by virtue of its alter-ego relationship with

² Ordinarily, once a plaintiff has established jurisdiction over the defendant under the Virgin Islands long-arm statute, she must also establish that jurisdiction conforms with the due process requirements of the Constitution. Due process requires that a non-resident defendant have minimum contacts with the forum. *Burger King Corp.*, 471 U.S. at 474. Additionally, "subjecting the defendant to the court's jurisdiction [must] comport[] with 'traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.'" *Pinker v. Roche Holdings, Ltd.*, 292 F.3d 361, 369 (3d Cir. 2002) (quoting *Int'l Shoe*, 326 U.S. at 316). In determining the sufficiency of the defendant's minimum contacts with the forum, "jurisdiction is proper if the defendant has taken 'action . . . purposefully directed toward the forum State.'" *Pinker v. Roche Holdings, Ltd.*, 292 F.3d 361, 370 (3d Cir. 2002) (citation omitted). Because Unlimited has failed to establish personal jurisdiction under the Virgin Islands long-arm statute, the Court need not engage in the due process analysis.

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Bertram. Although Unlimited has failed to demonstrate that Ferretti itself has sufficient contacts with the Virgin Islands to satisfy the purposeful availment requirement, personal jurisdiction may nonetheless be appropriate if Unlimited can prove that an alter-ego relationship exists between Ferretti and Bertram. *See Davlyn Mfg. Co. v. H&M Auto Parts, Inc.*, 414 F. Supp. 2d 523, 531 (E.D. Pa. 2005) ("Where . . . a corporation has insufficient contacts with the forum state to satisfy due process, a court may nonetheless exercise personal jurisdiction if the individual or corporation is an alter ego . . . of a corporation that would be subject to personal jurisdiction").

However, "a foreign corporation is not subject to the jurisdiction of the forum state merely because of its ownership of the shares of stock of a subsidiary doing business in that state." *Lucas v. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc.*, 666 F.2d 800, 805-06 (3d Cir.1981) *abrogated on other grounds by EF Operating Corp. v. Am. Bldgs.*, 993 F.2d 1046, 1049 (3d Cir. 1993)); *see also Cannon Mfg. Co. v. Cudahy Co.*, 267 U.S. 333, 45 S.Ct. 250, 69 L.Ed. 634 (1925) ("[The] use of a subsidiary does not necessarily subject the parent corporation to [personal] jurisdiction."). "The activities of a parent company are imputed to the subsidiary only if the subsidiary is the parent's agent or

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alter ego so that the 'independence of the separate corporate entities was disregarded.'" *Fisher v. Teva PFC SRL*, 212 Fed. Appx. 72, 76 (3d Cir. 2006) (quoting *Lucas*, 666 F.2d at 806).

"[F]actors which may have a bearing on the jurisdictional issue are whether the subsidiary corporation played any part in the transactions at issue, whether the subsidiary was merely the alter ego or agent of the parent, and whether the independence of the separate corporate entities was disregarded." *Lucas*, 666 F.2d at 806; *Davlyn Mfg. Co.*, 414 F. Supp. 2d at 531. Also relevant to the general determination of whether one entity is the alter-ego of another are:

gross undercapitalization, failure to observe corporate formalities, nonpayment of dividends, insolvency of debtor corporation, siphoning of funds from the debtor corporation by the dominant stockholder, nonfunctioning of officers and directors, absence of corporate records, and whether the corporation is merely a facade for the operations of the dominant stockholder

Pearson v. Component Tech. Corp., 247 F.3d 471, 484-85 (3d Cir. 2001).

A plaintiff can also show that a subsidiary is the alter ego of a parent corporation, such that imputing jurisdictional contacts is appropriate, by demonstrating that the degree of control exercised by the parent is greater than normally associated with common ownership and directorship and that the parent controls the day-to-day operations of the subsidiary such that the subsidiary can be said to be a mere department of the parent.

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Action Mfg. Co., Inc. v. Simon Wrecking Co., 375 F. Supp. 2d 411, 420 (E.D. Pa. 2005) (quotations omitted); see also *Doe v. Unocal Corp.*, 248 F.3d 915, 926 (9th Cir. 2001) ("An alter ego or agency relationship is typified by parental control of the subsidiary's internal affairs or daily operations").

Here, the Complaint states that "Unlimited purchased from Industrial & Marine Services, Inc., a dealer authorized by Bertram and Ferretti USA to sell its products in . . . the United States Virgin Islands, a new 2001 Bertram model 510 Motor Yacht" (Second Am. Compl. at ¶ 12, Nov. 16, 2007.) It also asserts that "Bertram yachts are marketed and sold throughout the United States and its territories, and the Caribbean." (*Id.* at ¶ 8.) Additionally, the Complaint alleges that a parent-subsidary relationship exists between Ferretti and Bertram. Indeed, Ferretti admits that it owns 100% of Bertram Holdings, Incorporated, which in turn owns 100% of Bertram Yacht, Incorporated. However, Ferretti's ownership of Bertram, without more, is insufficient to establish this Court's personal jurisdiction over Ferretti. See *Lucas*, 666 F.2d at 306; *Davlyn Mfg. Co.*, 414 F. Supp. 2d at 531. Unlimited has presented no evidence or allegations to show that Ferretti exercises a greater degree of control over Bertram than is normally associated a parent-subsidary relationship. Nor has it alleged or shown that

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Ferretti directly or indirectly controls any of Bertram's daily operations.

On the other hand, Ferretti has provided evidence that "Bertram and Ferretti are entirely separate entities." (Unlimited Interrog. to Bertram, Resp. No. 3.) Ferretti has also shown that Bertram "has always created and implemented its own warranty policies and procedures independent of . . . Ferretti" (*Id.*) "Bertram is an independent and autonomous entity with respect to the establishment and implementation of its warranty policies and procedures. No discussions, meetings, conferences or correspondence exist or took place between Bertram and Ferretti . . . regarding warranty service policies and procedures as they pertain to yachts manufactured by Bertram." (*Id.*)

Based on the evidence in the record, the Court is unpersuaded that any contacts Bertram has with the Virgin Islands should be imputed to Ferretti for purposes of personal jurisdiction. Unlimited has failed to show why the general rule of no parent-subsidary jurisdiction is inapplicable in this case.

Accordingly, the Court will not exercise personal jurisdiction over Ferretti based on an alter-ego theory of jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Cannon Mfg. Co.*, 267 U.S. 333 (refusing to find personal jurisdiction over a parent company even though

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the subsidiary marketed the parent's products in the forum state, the parent owned all of the subsidiary's stock and exercised complete commercial and financial control over the subsidiary); *Fisher*, 212 Fed. Appx. at 76 (holding that the "evidence [was] insufficient to find that [the parent] and the [subsidiary] lack independence"); *Dutoit v. Strategic Minerals Corp.*, 735 F. Supp. 169, 171 (E.D. Pa. 1990) (refusing to find an alter-ego relationship because the "plaintiffs have not shown that corporate formalities have been disregarded in any significant way" or that the subsidiary acted as the parent's agent in the forum state), *aff'd*, 922 F.2d 830 (3d Cir. 1990); *Action Mfg. Co., Inc.*, 375 F. Supp. 2d at 420 (holding that the jurisdictional contacts of a wholly-owned subsidiary could not be imputed to its parent because the facts alleged did not show that the parent's supervision over the subsidiary's management exceeded that normally associated with parent-subsidiary

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relationships, and that holding company and subsidiary observed corporate formalities and respected their independent forms).³

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Unlimited has failed to establish that this Court has personal jurisdiction over Ferretti. The Court will grant Ferretti's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. Ferretti's motions to quash, to strike the second amended complaint, and to dismiss for insufficient service of process will be denied as moot. An appropriate Order follows.

S_____
Curtis V. Gómez
Chief Judge

³ Unlimited contends that it should be entitled to conduct jurisdictional discovery to establish the extent of Ferretti's contacts with the Virgin Islands, as well as the degree of control Ferretti exercises over Bertram. However, Unlimited has already had ample time to conduct such discovery, as Ferretti has been a defendant in this matter for over two and a half years. Moreover, since Unlimited has failed to make a *prima facie* showing of personal jurisdiction over Ferretti, it is not entitled to jurisdictional discovery. See *Sathianathan v. Pacific Exchange, Inc.*, 248 Fed. Appx. 345, 347 (3d Cir. Sept. 14, 2007).

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COOK COMPOSITES POLYMERS,)	
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Karin A. Bentz, Esq.
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*For the defendant CPP, Inc., d/b/a/ Cook Composites
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ORDER

GÓMEZ, C.J.

Before the Court is the motion of defendant Ferretti SpA ("Ferretti") to dismiss the second amended complaint of Unlimited Holdings, Inc. ("Unlimited") for lack of personal jurisdiction.

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Alternatively, Ferretti moves to quash the service of process in this matter as insufficient. Ferretti has also filed separate motions to strike the second amended complaint, and to dismiss the matter for insufficient service of process. For the reasons stated in the accompanying Memorandum opinion of even date, it is hereby

ORDERED that Ferretti's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction is **GRANTED**; it is further

ORDERED that Unlimited's claims against Ferretti in the above-captioned matter are **DISMISSED**; and it is further

ORDERED that Ferretti's motions to quash, to strike the second amended complaint, and to dismiss for insufficient service of process are **DENIED** as moot.

S_____
Curtis V. Gómez
Chief Judge